

## ALDERMAN NELSEN UNDER HOT FIRE

Fulton People Charge Their Representative With Juggling Route.

## MADE IT BENEFIT HIS OWN PROPERTY

Say the Alderman Dickered With Both Companies for His Vote on Recent Light and Power Franchise to Get Guarantee of Car Line Up Fulton Hill.

Charges that Alderman Nelsen, of Fulton, has manipulated the plans for a street car extension of the Richmond and Henrico Railway Company to make it develop a tract of land which he has recently acquired, rather than to serve the large population which has been living without street car service on Fulton Hill for many years, were made before a subcommittee of the Council Committee on Streets yesterday afternoon by irate citizens of Fulton. Mr. Nelsen was not present, although a member of the subcommittee, but he did not lack defenders, for there were those who charged that the opposition route was merely to open up vacant land belonging to former Councilman F. H. Garber. Instructing all the parties at interest to prepare maps showing just what they desired, the committee adjourned to meet next Monday afternoon at 6 o'clock, when all interested in the proposed Fulton Hill extension are invited to attend.

### Negotiated With Both Companies.

Blanchard Forbes who represented the Richmond and Henrico Company, said the company was indifferent in the matter of route. It had promised to build a line up Fulton Hill, and merely desired the route that would serve the largest number of people by the easiest grades. It developed that when the recent light and power franchise was under discussion and when canvassing for votes in the Board of Aldermen had reached its hottest point, with the probability that one vote would decide the issue, Mr. Nelsen negotiated first with one company and then with the other, saying that he wanted nothing for himself, but wanted car service for his people. The Henrico Company gave a bond to build such a line as he desired, and this bond was given to him by the committee.

The Virginia Railway and Power Company was also willing to build such a line as Mr. Nelsen demanded up Fulton Hill, but the committee showed that it would lose in operating expenses alone \$5,000 a year, and to secure Mr. Nelsen, offered to deposit sufficient money in a Fulton branch bank to pay for all construction cost, the money to be drawn out only on his approval. Mr. Nelsen, admitting that he was not sure of the advisability of having two lighting companies operating in a field where one could serve, voted for the Henrico Railway's petition for a general lighting and power franchise. At its bid of \$10, the ordinance passing the Board of Aldermen, he had a bare majority without a vote to spare.

### Proceeding Irregular.

Chairman Fuller, of the subcommittee, said yesterday that he did not think Mr. Nelsen's course had been altogether regular, though he charged no intentional wrongdoings. Mr. Fuller said, should have been made with the city of Richmond, not with an individual Alderman who could not contract to give the use of any street to a car company. The bond given by Mr. Nelsen, Mr. Fuller thought, should be filed with the Committee on Streets, as a matter of public record, so that all members might know just what his terms were—that the Richmond and Henrico Railway had promised to do, and when.

E. R. Phillips appeared as spokesman for a strong Fulton delegation protesting against the routes picked out by Mr. Nelsen, which routes have been changed three or four times. It was stated, always made to pass by Mr. Nelsen's property. H. C. Leonard in a letter stated that the route proposed by Mr. Nelsen served only to promote the booming of vacant property, and left the large, thickly populated route to be operated, still some distance away.

It was also a point of criticism that all of the routes picked out avoid touching the Fulton loop of the Virginia Railway and Power Company's Main Street line, and the return track to the next. The proposed route at Virginia Street would transfer only to the main line of the Richmond and Henrico system, giving no transfer up Leater or Main Streets.

### Narrow Streets Not Yet Graded.

City Engineer Bolling exhibited blueprints showing the route proposed by Alderman Nelsen for a double track from Fulton Street along Louisiana Street to Malone, and along Malone to Virginia, with a loop at the end, with a single track on Williamsburg Avenue to Orleans, to Fulton Street, and a single track out Virginia Street beyond the corporation line. Mr. Bolling stated that he had himself recommended no route, leaving it to the people of Fulton and the railway company to get together and determine what they desired. He was opposed as an engineer, however, to double-track construction of Louisiana and other streets in Fulton, which are too narrow for such use. He was also of the opinion that the use of a street where a twenty-one-foot cut would be required, and where there would necessarily be an eleven

## TURKEY FINALLY SHOWS HER HAND

Mediation by Great Powers Is Scheme of the Ottoman.

## PROPOSAL IS MADE IN GUARDED TERMS

In Such Arrangement Porte Sees Way to Emerge From War With Best Possible Face, Securing Easy Terms and Mollifying Populace Over Losses.

### Scutari Reported Fallen

London, December 31.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Belgrade: "It is reported that the ministry of war has received a telegram stating that Scutari has fallen before a Serbian attack."

### GREEKS SUFFER LOSSES.

London, December 30.—A naval battle between Turkish and Greek forces occurred to-day off the island of Tenedos, in which the Greeks suffered severe losses, according to a news agency dispatch received here to-night from Constantinople.

London, December 30.—After a fortnight of sparring and feinting, Turkey has finally shown her hand in the peace conference. Mediation by the great powers is the Ottoman scheme for emerging from the war with the best face for the nation, and for the plenipotentiaries, which the situation will permit.

The Turkish delegates proposed this solution in guarded terms at to-day's session. The meeting was brief, and more strained than any which preceded it, and the Turkish tactics were characteristic.

### Want It in Writing.

Then the Turkish delegates attempted to discuss the questions at issue informally, but the allies insisted that they should put their propositions in writing, which, after a conference, the Turks said they were not prepared to do.

The allies propose to bring affairs to a crisis by a statement in the nature of an ultimatum at the next session of the conference on Wednesday.

The first consideration from the standpoint of the allies is opposed to their interests. Such a solution as mediation offers would be further disadvantage to them, for that certain powers—Austria and Italy—could not be considered as disinterested arbiters.

The Turks' design in presenting counter-proposals which left an enormous gap between them and the allies proposals, was to create a situation in which mediation would appear justifiable, even necessary.

Their argument is that never since the beginning of the world has a mediator, entrusted with a difficult problem by conflicting parties, given a verdict entirely favorable to one side, without compensation to the other. Therefore, it would be easier to recoup part of their losses through mediation than by dealing directly with the adversaries.

### Would Sugar-Coat Pill.

And the capital argument remains that whatever Turkey would be forced to concede, the Huns would be forced to concede. The semi-barbarous tribes of Arabia and Anatolia, would swallow the bitter pill with fewer grimaces, if convinced it was administered by a coalition of the whole of Europe instead of by the vassal states of Bulgaria and Serbia.

In the camp of the allies, the proposal for mediation has been received with varying degrees of dissatisfaction. All are agreed that mediation would be possible of acceptance only if the authority entrusted to the mediators was of such limits that it would be impossible to deprive the victors of conquests rightfully gained; that it must be mediation taking into account the present status of the belligerents, not the ante-bellum status and above all, that it must be mediation, not arbitration.

### Austria Interested Party.

Arbitration, it was pointed out, is possible before the conflict, not afterward, unless in question of detail such as delimitation of frontiers not well defined by ethnographical landmarks. Serbia and Montenegro are most dissatisfied of all in the belief that it will be impossible to have impartial mediation by the powers which include Austria, a nation which has shown in the past and is showing now such threatening attitude against what

## PRESIDENT-ELECT WOODROW WILSON IN CITY OF HIS BIRTH



ADDRESSING GREAT CROWD FROM THE STEPS OF THE MARY BALDWIN SEMINARY.

## WILSON INTERESTED IN SENATE MAJORITY

Hears It May Be Increased by Two Members From Illinois.

### LEWIS TELLS SITUATION

Believes Progressives Will Unite With Democrats for Sake of Patronage.

Trenton, N. J., December 30.—President-elect Wilson manifested to-day keen interest in the possibility that the present scant majority which the Democrats are calculated to have in the United States Senate might be comfortably increased when the Legislatures of a number of States convene next month.

Mr. Wilson conferred during the afternoon with J. Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, choice of the Democratic primaries in Illinois for United States Senator, and Senator Luke Lea, of Tennessee, on the senatorial situation, and it is understood he will be informed in the near future by other Democratic leaders in Congress of what may be expected from the Legislatures.

### May Get Two Senators.

Mr. Lewis told Mr. Wilson that there was a good chance of getting two Democratic Senators from Illinois, in the event that while the newly elected Progressives held the balance of power, he thought some among them would support the Democratic choices on the theory that the State of Illinois had by a popular vote put it on record for a Wilson administration.

Mr. Lewis suggested to the President-elect that patriotic men who would give him the support of two Senators would be regarded as worthy of political reward and recognition in the distribution of minority patronage.

The President-elect remarked to-night that he had absolutely no comment to make on this proposal.

That the President-elect is receiving prominent consideration by the President-elect in his preparations to carry out the Democratic platform pledges was indicated by his conference to-day with Representative William C. Redfield, of Brooklyn. The Governor said he had arranged to meet Mr. Redfield because the latter had been in the Philippines and knew conditions there.

"I wanted to get from him as much information as possible," said Mr. Wilson, "and what he told me was very interesting and valuable indeed."

Senators Chamberlain, of Oregon, and Williams, of Mississippi, in their talks with the Governor to-day, urged his appointment to the Cabinet of men from their respective States.

Representative Underwood, of Texas, ranking member of the Military Affairs Committee of the House, came to Trenton, the Governor said, to inform him about changes in the army organization that the new bill would entail.

Representative Underwood, once secretary of the Haworth Glass Company, was chief witness for the government to-day.

McKinnon was indicted with four men on trial and later agreed to turn State's evidence. It was brought out in his testimony that he continued to draw a salary from Freeman after being indicted; that he was occupied for a time in preparing the defense and that it was Freeman who furnished the bail on which the witness now is at liberty.

McKinnon gave a list of the present holders of the stock in the Haworth Silver and Iron Mines Company. Among these he named Josiah Quincy, 14,000 shares; Mary Hunting, Quincy, his wife, 30,000 shares, and the Quincy Haworth Company 10,000 shares.

### GOES TO SUPREME COURT

Highest Tribunal May Pass on South Carolina Dispensary Scandal.

## MACVEAGH MAKES RADICAL CHANGE

Reform in Handling Income and Expenses Greatest of His Administration.

Washington, December 30.—Secretary MacVeagh to-day ordered a revolutionary change in the business methods of the Treasury Department in handling the income and expenses of the government, which is expected to lessen interference by the comptroller with the operations of the Treasury.

Effective February 1 accounts of the Federal disbursing officers will be placed with the treasurer, and all disbursing officers checks drawn on that official may be cashed by any national depository. Banks making such payments may immediately replenish the specified sum from Federal customs or internal revenue receipts daily deposited. The banks thus will forward to the Subtreasuries only the excess of receipts over expenditures. If the expenditures are greater than the receipts the Subtreasuries will supply the deficiency.

In this manner, it is explained, much of the government's business will be transacted without the actual use of currency. It is believed that an extension of the clearing house principle to the government and the banks will check expenditures against receipts and then make their settlements with the Treasury.

All checks in payment of customs and in connection with revenue receipts, which are turned into the Subtreasuries under the exchange system must be converted into actual money before they can be paid out on the checks of disbursing officers. The new scheme will obviate this cumbersome method of withdrawing money only to pay it out into circulation again.

The change, it is said, will have the effect of distributing Federal disbursements in an equitable manner all over the country. The new plan does not contemplate the increase of deposits in the banks.

Treasury officials regard the change as the greatest reform of Secretary MacVeagh's administration.

### TRIAL ENTERS SIXTH WEEK

Government's Case Against Hawthorne Not Yet Complete.

New York, December 30.—The trial of Julian Hawthorne, Josiah Quincy, Dr. William G. Morton and Albert Freeman, accused of fraudulent use of the mails in promoting alleged worthless mining claims, entered upon its sixth week to-day with the government's case still being presented.

John McKinnon, of Chicago, once secretary of the Hawthorne Glass Company, was chief witness for the government to-day.

McKinnon gave a list of the present holders of the stock in the Hawthorne Silver and Iron Mines Company. Among these he named Josiah Quincy, 14,000 shares; Mary Hunting, Quincy, his wife, 30,000 shares, and the Quincy Haworth Company 10,000 shares.

An appeal was filed from the action of the South Carolina Supreme Court in enjoining the Carolina Glass Company from attempting to collect from the State \$23,000, alleged to be due it for bottles and demijohns furnished the State dispensary. The state Supreme Court upheld the findings of the State Dispensary Commission that the glass company was paid \$31,800 for bottles in excess of the fair market price, and, therefore, instead of the State owing the company \$23,000, the company owed the State \$23,000.



BY THE FIRESIDE IN THE ROOM WHERE HE WAS BORN.

## GERMAN PREMIER DIES SUDDENLY

Heart Failure Claims Alfred von Kiderlen-Waechter, Secretary of State.

### GREAT FAVORITE OF KAISER

Noted as Diplomat, He Had Straightened Out Many Tangles.

Stuttgart, Germany, December 30.—After an illness of several days, Alfred von Kiderlen-Waechter, Secretary of State of the German empire, died suddenly to-day from heart failure at his home here.

Von Kiderlen-Waechter was enjoying his usual Christmas visit to his sister, the Baroness von Gemmingen, near Wee. He had felt ill for several days past, so much so that physicians who were called in feared that his illness might result fatally, as his heart action was very irregular. The end came with great suddenness at 7:50 o'clock this morning, when the secretary expired from heart failure, while he was practically alone.

Alfred von Kiderlen-Waechter was sixty years of age. He had occupied office as Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs only since June 23, 1910, when he succeeded Wilhelm von Schoen, who became German ambassador to France.

### Not Cordially Greeted.

The advent of Kiderlen-Waechter was not greeted with great enthusiasm in the German Imperial Parliament. He was a very poor orator and his speeches did not create a good impression. He was known, however, as a one of the shrewdest men in German diplomacy and was regarded as an expert on affairs of the near East, owing to his having been stationed for a long time in the Balkans, and his disappearance from the German Cabinet at the present time is considered a great misfortune.

During his short period of office as foreign secretary he was very successful in steering the international politics of the German empire through a period of unusual unsettlement, more especially in regard to the settlement of the dispute between France and Germany as to the future of Morocco. The negotiations were brought to a successful termination last year, when France and Germany signed an agreement, as the result of which their relations have become much more cordial.

### Given Unimportant Post.

Alfred von Kiderlen-Waechter was for many years a great favorite of the Emperor William, who, however, practically banished him for a decade in what was then the comparatively unimportant post of German minister at Bucharest, because on one occasion Kiderlen-Waechter had presumed too much upon the Emperor's favor.

The German Foreign Secretary died a bachelor. He belonged to a very old Wurtemberg family, which was raised to the nobility in 1865. He was born July 10, 1852, and while he was studying law volunteered and fought throughout the Franco-Russian War of 1870-71. He entered the diplomatic service in 1875, and served at St. Petersburg.

### Partial Victory Is Won by Government

Columbus, Ohio, December 30.—The government won a partial victory in its suit against the Lake Shore Hocking Valley, Kanawha and Michigan, Chesapeake and Ohio and other railroads and the Sunday Creek Coal Company, as a result of a decision in the United States Circuit Court, which was filed with United States District Judge Sater here to-day.

Says Evidence Shows Some of Dynamiters Have Taken Life.

### STATEMENT FROM BENCH

Campaign for "Closed Shop" Carried on in Utter Disregard for Law.

Indianapolis, Ind., December 30.—Federal Judge Albert B. Anderson's statement to the defendants in the dynamite conspiracy case, in which he said "the evidence shows some of the defendants to be guilty of murder," was read from the bench. The statement is, in part, follows:

"In 1905 there was a contest on between the American Bridge Company, a concern engaged in the erection of structural iron, and the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, of which association all but two of the defendants in this case are members, over the open and closed shop question, the bridge company having declared its purpose to conduct its affairs on the open shop basis. In August, 1905, the International Association declared a general strike against the bridge company through out the United States, and this later was extended to all open shop concerns in any way connected, or allied with, or subsidiary to, the bridge company. This strike has never been settled. In the early period of its existence, the strike was attended with the usual incidents of picketing, slugging and rioting, but in 1906 a campaign by dynamite was inaugurated, and, beginning with explosion in the East and extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, continuing until the arrest of the McNamara and McManigal in April 1911, the evidence in the case shows that almost 100 explosions, damaging and destroying structures in process of construction, were caused by dynamite."

On motion of the government Edward Clark, Cincinnati, confessed dynamiter, who testified for the government, was given a suspended sentence.

Indianapolis, Ind., December 30.—Imprisonment in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, to-day was imposed as punishment upon thirty-three labor union officials, convicted of having engaged in the destruction of property by dynamite over an area extending from Boston to Los Angeles.

Frank M. Ryan, president of the Iron Workers' International Union, whose strike was given as the motive for promoting the dynamite plots, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, the heaviest punishment of all.

Of the thirty-eight men convicted as conspirators and aiders in the McNamara dynamiting schemes, eight of the men, all affiliated with Ryan, were given prison terms of six years each. Two men each were given four years, twelve men each were given three years, four men each were given two years, six men each were given one year and one day, and six men, including Edward Clark, Cincinnati, a dynamiter who confessed, were allowed their liberty on suspended sentences.

Thirty-three to Leavenworth. Elimination of those who received suspended sentences left thirty-three, who are to go to Leavenworth, where the shortest sentence will be one year and one day.

By the liberation of Hiram A. Kline, a former official of the Carpenters' Union, Olaf A. Tveitmo, of San Francisco, remained as the only labor union official among the prisoners not related with the Iron Workers' Union. But it was Tveitmo who was charged by the government with having conspired with President Ryan and McNamara for the destruction of life and property on the Pacific Coast. It was Tveitmo who again and again was referred to by the government, before the jury, as a "murderer who ought to be in San Quentin Penitentiary along with the McNamaras."

From the bench, Federal Judge Albert B. Anderson read in connection with the sentencing of the men a statement in which he said: "The evidence, shows some of these defendants to be guilty of murder." The court said also, "The sentences in this case will constitute a partial person that government has jurisdiction in inflicting to be deterred by dynamite."

### Partial Victory Is Won by Government

Columbus, Ohio, December 30.—The government won a partial victory in its suit against the Lake Shore Hocking Valley, Kanawha and Michigan, Chesapeake and Ohio and other railroads and the Sunday Creek Coal Company, as a result of a decision in the United States Circuit Court, which was filed with United States District Judge Sater here to-day.

## TERMS IN PRISON ARE METED OUT TO UNION OFFICIALS

Dynamite Plotters Must Serve From Seven Years Downward.

## ALL BUT FIVE ARE GIVEN SENTENCES

In Remaining Cases Court Suspends Judgment—Frank M. Ryan, Head of Iron Workers, Draws Heaviest Penalty. Steps Toward Appeals Already Taken.

### Sentences Imposed.

Frank M. Ryan, president of the Iron Workers' Union, seven years.  
John T. Butler, Buffalo, vice-president, six years.  
Herbert S. Hockins, former secretary and formerly of Detroit, six years.  
Olaf A. Tveitmo, San Francisco, secretary of the California Building Trades Council, six years.  
Eugene A. Clancy, San Francisco, six years.  
Philip A. Cooley, New Orleans, six years.  
Michael J. Young, Boston, six years.  
Frank J. Higgins, Boston, two years.  
J. E. Munney, Salt Lake City, Utah, six years.  
John H. Barry, St. Louis, four years.  
Paul J. Morris, St. Louis, three years.  
Henry W. Leggettner, Denver, three years.  
Charles W. Beum, Minneapolis, three years.  
William C. Bernhardt, Cincinnati, one year and one day.  
Edward Smythe, Peoria, Ill., three years.  
James E. Ray, Peoria, Ill., one year and one day.  
Murray L. Pennell, Springfield, Ill., three years.  
William C. Bernhardt, Cincinnati, one year and one day.  
Wilford Bert Brown, Kansas City, Mo., three years.  
Frank K. Painter, Omaha, two years.  
Peter J. Smith, Cleveland, four years.  
George Anderson, Cleveland, three years.  
Michael J. Hannon, Scranton, Pa., three years.  
Edward E. Phillips, New York, one year and one day.  
Charles Wachmeister, Detroit, one year and one day.  
Ernest G. W. Baser, Indianapolis, three years.  
John Sherman, Indianapolis, two years.  
Frank C. Webb, New York, six years.  
James J. Mooney, Duluth, one year and one day.  
William J. McCain, Kansas City, three years.  
William E. Reddin, Milwaukee, three years.

Sentences on the following were suspended: Patrick F. Farrell, New York; James Coublin, Chicago; Hiram W. Kline, Muncie, Ind.; Frank J. Murphy, Detroit.

On motion of the government Edward Clark, Cincinnati, confessed dynamiter, who testified for the government, was given a suspended sentence.

Indianapolis, Ind., December 30.—Imprisonment in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, to-day was imposed as punishment upon thirty-three labor union officials, convicted of having engaged in the destruction of property by dynamite over an area extending from Boston to Los Angeles.

Frank M. Ryan, president of the Iron Workers' International Union, whose strike was given as the motive for promoting the dynamite plots, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, the heaviest punishment of all.

Of the thirty-eight men convicted as conspirators and aiders in the McNamara dynamiting schemes, eight of the men, all affiliated with Ryan, were given prison terms of six years each. Two men each were given four years, twelve men each were given three years, four men each were given two years, six men each were given one year and one day, and six men, including Edward Clark, Cincinnati, a dynamiter who confessed, were allowed their liberty on suspended sentences.

Thirty-three to Leavenworth. Elimination of those who received suspended sentences left thirty-three, who are to go to Leavenworth, where the shortest sentence will be one year and one day.

By the liberation of Hiram A. Kline, a former official of the Carpenters' Union, Olaf A. Tveitmo, of San Francisco, remained as the only labor union official among the prisoners not related with the Iron Workers' Union. But it was Tveitmo who was charged by the government with having conspired with President Ryan and McNamara for the destruction of life and property on the Pacific Coast. It was Tveitmo who again and again was referred to by the government, before the jury, as a "murderer who ought to be in San Quentin Penitentiary along with the McNamaras."

From the bench, Federal Judge Albert B. Anderson read in connection with the sentencing of the men a statement in which he said: "The evidence, shows some of these defendants to be guilty of murder." The court said also, "The sentences in this case will constitute a partial person that government has jurisdiction in inflicting to be deterred by dynamite."

### Partial Victory Is Won by Government

Columbus, Ohio, December 30.—The government won a partial victory in its suit against the Lake Shore Hocking Valley, Kanawha and Michigan, Chesapeake and Ohio and other railroads and the Sunday Creek Coal Company, as a result of a decision in the United States Circuit Court, which was filed with United States District Judge Sater here to-day.